REGISTERED No. 72—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,710.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1873. SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE. { FOR A YEAR.....Rs. 42 / FOR SIX MONTHS..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 3 0
Second do	" 2
Third do	" 2 8
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	3 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

on the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—RUPEES 2

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BAGDAD, 1,271 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. BELLWOOD, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 18th October 1873, at 4 P.M.

	October 1873.		October 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	18	Leave Tuticorin	26
" Rottanghurry	19	" Colombo	27
" Vingorla	20	" Galle	28
" Goa	23	" Negapatam	31
" Calwar	26		Nov.
" Mangalore	31	" Madras	2
" Cannanore	22	" Coconada	4
" Tellicherry	22	" Vizagapatam	5
" Calicut	23	" Bimlipatam	5
" Beypore	23	" Gopalpore	6
" Cochin	24	" False Point	7
" Alleppy	24	Arrive CALCUTTA	9

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line home or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussrah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHARRIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. GAVIN, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th October 1873, at 2 P.M.

	Oct. 1873.		Nov. 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	24	Leave BUSREH	12
" Kurrachee	28	" Fao	12
" Guadur	29	" Bushire	14
" Muscat	31	" Bahrein	14
" Linga	Nov.	" Lingah	19
" Bunder Abbas	2	" Bunder Abbas	21
" Linga	4	" Muscat	23
" Bushire	6	" Guadur	25
" Koweit	6	" Kurrachee	28
" Fao	8	Arrive BOMBAY	Dec. 1
" Mahomerah	8		
Arrive BUSREH	9		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 499 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander F. COTTON, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 20th October 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons 200 H.P., Commander R. GAVIN, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th October 1873 at 2 P.M.

The Steam ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. MEAVILLE, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 27th October 1873, at 2 P.M. She will call at Veeraval, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi in the Gulf of Cutch.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAMER TO ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

THE B. I. S. N. COMPANY, Limited, will DESPATCH the Steam Ship "CALCUTTA," 863 tons, 120 H. P., Commander HENDERSON, on FRIDAY, the 24th October, at 4 P. M., for Aden and Zanzibar. For Freight and Passage apply to the Undersigned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT PLIES between SURAT and GOGO.

FARES BETWEEN SURAT AND GOGO.

First Class	Rs. 5 0 0
Second Class	3 0 0
Third Class	1 8 0
Horses	4 0 0
Carriages	4 0 0

DEPARTURE FROM SURAT.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

DEPARTURE FROM GOGO.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE STEAMER WILL PROCEED TO BROWNUGGER EVERY SATURDAY AND LEAVE THAT PORT EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents—

SYED COOTBOODIN, at Surat.
DINKER NARRAYEN, at Gogo.
Or to the undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Medows Street, Bombay, 2nd September 1873.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Every Description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES, ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pates.
Yorkshire Pork Pates.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONAH, AND BULL & CO., BOMBAY; AND EVERY STOREKEEPER.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 20th October, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. CATHAY, (2,964 Tons, and 300 H.P.) Captain R. T. DUNDAS, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 2 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY, Superintendent P. and O. Company.

Bombay, 13th October 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 21st October, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE, (1,950 tons and 400 H.P.,) Capt. C. H. EASTLEY, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also PASSENGERS and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 18th October.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th October 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows:—

PESHAWUR	3,782 Tons, September 25th,	to Calcutta,
AUSTRALIA	3,548 Tons, October 2nd,	to Bombay,
PEKIN	3,777 Tons, " 9th,	to Calcutta,
DECCAN	3,412 Tons, " 16th,	to Bombay,
MIRZAPORE	3,763 Tons, " 23rd,	to Calcutta,
KHEDIVE	3,742 Tons, " 30th,	to Bombay,
DELHI	3,178 Tons, November 6th,	to Calcutta,

And others to follow:

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY

FIRST CLASS	£66
SECOND CLASS	£36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th September 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO. 40, MEADOW STREET,

AUCTION SALE of Landed Property in Roopjee Dhunjee Lane and Rampart Row, within the Fort of Bombay.

On SATURDAY, the 1st day of November 1873 at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Messrs. Cursetjee Manockjee Sethna and Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia, and in pursuance of the decree made by the High Court of Bombay on the 4th day of September 1873, in Suit No. 102 of 1872 between Bhugwandas Munmohundass, Tulsidas Munmohundass, Wilkinson Bhugwandass and Dhurmdass Bhugwandass, Plaintiffs, and Munmohundass Dwidass and the said Cursetjee Manockjee Sethna and Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia, Defendants, the undermentioned property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with messuage, or tenement (the low portion of which is used as a stable) and other buildings built and erected thereon, situate on the South side of and known as No. 18, in Roopjee Dhunjee Lane otherwise called Munockjee Roopjee Lane, within the jurisdiction of the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 223 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the piece of land and premises next hereinafter described, on the West and south by the property of Varjevenanee Machowdas, and on the north by the Roppie Dhunjee Lane, and which piece or parcel of land and premises are numbered 2439 in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue and assessed under No 1 and were formerly occupied by Vusoonjee Ruttonjee and others and are now occupied by the said Vusoonjee Ruttonjee and others.

And also all that other piece or parcel of land or ground adjoining the lastly described piece of land and premises, together with the messuage or tenements (the lower part whereof was formerly waste land as a stable) and buildings standing thereon, situate on the west side of and being No. 1 Rampart Row east, within the jurisdiction of the Fort in Bombay aforesaid, containing by admeasurement 281 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by Rampart Row east aforesaid, on the west by the premises firstly herein before described, on the north and south by the property of the said Varjevenanee Machowdas and which said piece or parcel of land and premises are numbered 5 9 and 510 in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue and have for many years been and are now occupied by Varumdass Vuegmal and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. SHAPOORJEE and THAKURDAS, Attorneys for the said Cursetjee Manockjee Sethna and Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia, at their Office in Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 18th October 1873.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 13, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of a large Collection of Choice Ferns and Plants.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 7 a.m., in the morning, at Bungalow, No. 17, Kumballa Hill, at present in the occupation of R. Branson, Esq.

A large and choice collection of Ferns and beautiful Plants in tubs and pots, a garden water pump, water tank, &c.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Room, in Apollo Street, No. 13.

A variety of sundry articles, consisting of single, double, four, five, six and eight lights argand lamps, and chandeliers, flowered and plain globe lamps of sizes, candelabras, wall shades and lamps, glass and crockery ware, an invoice of iron chest locks 3 inches, butcher knives, two cases of sponges.

Also, blackwood carved furniture, such as blackwood carved circular large dining tables, sarapoy, dressing, work and card, and square writing tables, conversation and divan couches, drawing room, easy, arm and armless chairs, hat stand, blackwood wardrobes and presses, chiffonier, cradle, 1 sewing stand, American cots, English and drugget carpet, pictures in frames, oil floor-carpet, leather portmanteaus and bags, few bolts of canvas. A suit of handsome gilt cupwood sofa couches, 2 easy chairs, 6 drawing room chairs, 1 chiffonier, &c.

A quantity of Grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, T. cloth, sanlapollams, jaconets, scarp dhooties, chintz, white long cloths, &c.

AUCTION SALE of a building or shed, erected in the compound of the Bungalow No 26, situate at Bellasis Road, Byculla.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed by Mr. Oosman Allarackias, the lease holder, to sell by public auction, on the premises, the building or shed without story, erected built and standing in the compound of the bungalow No. 26, situate, lying, and being at Bellasis Road, Byculla, on the piece or parcel of ground or land or ground, bounded on the east by the property of Cassumbhoy Nathoobhoy, on the west by the Delisle Road Junction Road, on the north by the Jewish Synagogue, and on the south by the public road, called the B-Basin road.

Conditions of SALE.—1st. The purchaser shall pay immediately after the sale, a deposit of rupees twenty-five per cent. in part of the purchase money, and shall sign an agreement for payment of the remainder, and the clear and remove the said building or shed within fifteen days from the date of sale.

2nd. If the purchaser shall fail to comply with the above condition his deposit shall be forfeited, and he shall have no claim to the vendor, at the rate of Rs. (50) fifty per day from the day when the said building or erection ought to be removed until the 31st day of December 1873, when the term of leave for the said building expires.

SALE of Handsome and Valuable Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a rather handsome 4 voiture landeau, by Chapell, a slate Bagatelle Table with balls, cues, &c., Carriages, Horses and Harness, &c., at the aforesaid Bungalow, No. 17, Kumballa Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by public auction, at the above-named place, the whole of the elegant and valuable household furniture, &c., the property of R. Branson, Esq.; the same consists of rich thin-stem glassware, decanters, cruet stands, fruit and ice plates, a handsome pink, blue, and gilt dinner set, one white gilt and blue tea and coffee set, and a pretty mid-steward dessert set, one blue and gold dessert dito, cups, saucers and crockery ware, cheese stands, plated dish covers, carry dishes, knives, forks, and e g frames, butter dishes, a mahogany box of plated dessert knives and forks with mother of pearl handles, plated fish knife and fork, in a mahogany case, a set of plated tea spoons and forks, tea and sugar tongs, pair of steamer and table can lockets, tent canopy by Mappin Brothers, sundry furniture all of well-seasoned blackwood, comprising a set of blackwood drawing table in 3 pieces, for 16 persons, a grape-pattern sideboard, dining-room arm and armless chairs, screens, wardrobes, sofa and reclining couches, dumb waiters, hand-screens, argand lamps, camp side and writing tables, carved dressing room table, drawing-room chairs, and couches with crimson damask cut silk seats, book-stands, a very elegant ladies' writing table, an handsome blackwood ottoman formed with a pair of couches and a pair of chairs, one double barrelled smoothbore gun, one single-barrelled, complete, one double-barrelled rifle, 16 bore, by Dover complete, an English walnutwood tea fire rifle, 16 bore, by Dover complete, an English walnutwood chess table, teapoys, folding, easy, low and bedroom chairs, China matting fitted carpets, a coal malagan, a cottage piano, forte by Chappell, (a full toned instrument), a slate bagatelle table, with balls, cues, &c., music and footstools, handsome vases, carved metal and French polished side tables, table covers, a set of 4 biographs of seasons in gilt frames, clothes and gown-presses, wardrobes, chest of drawers, blackwood cupboards, with locks and curtain, iron bedsteads, dressing, wash-hand and toilet table, mahogany cheval and dressing glasses, corner-presses, cupboard, childs' cots with beds and curtains, clothes baskets, bathroom furniture, towel and boot hose, figures, ornaments, copper cooking utensils, and dispense articles &c., &c.

(If not previously disposed of)

AT 2 P.M.

One hand-some four seated Barouche with lamps and pole by S. and A. Fuller, with a pair of powerful Australian Horses, and a set of plated mounted Carriage Harness.

One English built Waggonette, with a Grey Fast trotting Gallowray, and a set of Harness.

One Hands-me Young Bay Arab Riding Horse, carries a Lady and goes in Harness.

A small size Dog-cart, side and hunting saddles, Childs' Peramboolators &c.

Catalogues of full particulars will shortly be published, and the property will be on inspection, 4 days prior to the day of sale.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 18th October 1873.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & CO. No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property at Syed Abdool Rahaman Street.

On MONDAY, the 27th day of October 1873, at 4 p.m., Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagees, Dhunma Rama, Walla Rama, and Vunna Salla trading under the name and firm of Dhunma Rama and Co., all that certain piece of Mortgagors Gowlee Chatoo chawee, Ebram Chatoo and Bussoo Cassum, the following property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, four compartments standing thereon, lying without the Fort of Bombay fronting on the north side of Syed Abdool Rahemun Street in the sub-district of Mandvee registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1-7, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 1, measuring 2 2-12 feet in breadth, and 30 feet in length or thereabouts, bounded on the east by the property of Mr. Dada Nuckha, on the west of Borah Abdool Hoosun Essoofjoy, on the north by the said Abdool Rahemun Street, and on the south by the house of Meeya Ahmed Chotoo Gowlee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & Co.

Bombay, 15th October 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF FANCY GOODS, BEST PLATED WARE, &c. (Without Reserve.)

On THURSDAY next, the 23rd instant, sale commencing at 2 P.M. precisely, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms a quantity of sundry fancy goods, plated ware, &c., consisting of leather-bound medicine chests, homœopathic medicine chests with direc ion book in morocco cases, Bailey's and Maw's enemas, stethescopes, minim measures in cases, speculum in case, h re flexus, lancets of sorts, breast pumps in leather and paper boxes, O'Connel's and Maw's double and single feeding bottles, air pillows, double and single trusses, Stiebler's elastic, real mercshaum pipes in cases, cigar holders, briarwood pipes in cases, cigar cases, Nepaulese trays, liquor flasks, smelling bottles, boxes for croquet working, powder puff boxes bed-pans, glass bottle filters, 1 tie (prepared calves' Teats, pewter pots, smelling bottles, fancy glass jars with golden covers, glass percolators, best electro plated massive double and single curry dishes, egg stand, coffee pot, pickle stand with 3 cut jars, &c., &c.

The above is now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 18th October 1873.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 18th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

6 bales of grey shirtings,
4 " " T. cloth,
3 cases of coloured prints.

Few articles of furniture, such as tables, wardrobe, cupboards chairs, dressing and washing tables, couch, &c. &c.

Few dozen bottles and pints of porter beer, wine, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

1 Double-seated Brougham.
1 Grey Arab Horse.
1 Bay Brougham Horse.
1 Riding Gallo way.

AUCTION SALE OF S. S. SIR BARTLE FRERE.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Sir Charles Forbes & Co., the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Hajee Ebram Hajee Dada, the mortgagor—

All that right, title, and interest of 32-64 h shares of Hajee Ebram Hajee Dada, the Mortgagor, in the Steamer Sir Bartle Frere, as she now lies in Bombay harbour. This vessel of 350-283 Tons Register, and 120 horse power was built under special survey by Messrs. Blackwood and Gordon of Port Glasgow in 1855.

Also, at the same time and place,

By order of Messrs. Nanjee Khyraz and Peeroo Mahomed, the Mortgagees, and on account and risk of Hajee Dada Abdoo a, the remaining 32-64th shares in the above named steamer.

AUCTION SALE OF Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Rosewood Semi-grand Piano, by Broadwood and Sons, a large collection of handsome Shawls, consisting of Beauteen, Hybiscus in three Colours, Australian Lourels and other Kinds, Roses, White and Yellow Tea Damask, Edward and Cluster, Calladiums, Ferns, &c., at No. 172, Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a large collection of valuable Pants, &c., the property of J. E. Bodger, Esq.

Catalogues will shortly issued, and the property will be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

N.B.—The Plants will be sold on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 7 a.m.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 18th October 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 18th October, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's s.s. BANGALORE, 2,993 Tons, and 500 H.P., Captain J. H. TOMSON, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent, P. & O. Co.

3 Rampart Row, 16th October 1873.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per ship WALMER CASTLE, arrived from London, are requested to despatch BOATS to LANDING WAY of the Mortgagors, and on account and at the risk of Hajee Ebram Hajee Dada, the mortgagor; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the consigned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th October 1873.

WANTED, a few good JOBBING COMPOSITORS.—Apply personally at this Office.

WANTED, for the GIRLS' SCHOOL, Sehore, a EUROPEAN HEAD MISTRESS. Salary Rs. 70 per mensem, and Unfurnished Quarters.

A knowledge of Outdoor and Hindi is absolutely requisite.

Apply, forwarding Testimonials, &c., to the POLITICAL AGENT in BHOPAL, Central India.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SPECIAL MIXED TRAIN FOR NASSICK DISCONTINUED.

The Public are hereby informed, that on and after WEDNESDAY next, the 22nd instant, the SPECIAL MIXED TRAINS leaving Bombay for Nassick at 11-30 A.M., and leaving Nassick for Bombay at 11-15 A.M., will be DISCONTINUED.

HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 17th October 1873.

CHROMOLITHOGRAPHS!

CHROMOLITHOGRAPHS!

FAC-SIMILES OF WATER COLOUR AND OIL PAINTINGS BY THE BEST MODERN ARTISTS.

A LARGE SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED.

COMPRISING,

Rural Scenery, The Lakes of Scotland and Switzerland, Sketches of Animal Life, Hunting Scenes, Racing, Steeple Chasing, Sporting Incidents, Sea Views, and a large variety of Figure Subjects, &c.

Prices ranging from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 40.

AN EARLY INSPECTION IS INVITED.

THACKER, VINING, & CO.

NOTICES.

NOW PUBLISHED.

CHARGES AND PENALTIES under the INDIAN ARTICLES of WAR, with Notes and Extracts from Standard Works and Army Orders of latest dates, compiled by Major Dodd. Price Rs. 2-12.

Orders Registered at BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, BYCULLA.

11, MIDDLETON ROW, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA.

DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATION for FAMILIES and BACHELORS by DAY or MONTH. Rs. 100 upwards Monthly; Rs. 5 Daily. Gas and Water laid. Address Mrs. OAKES.

NUSSEY & PILLING'S WELL KNOWN SEWING MACHINES.

The Improved Little Stranger Hand Lock-Stitch (Shuttle, £4 4s.

The "Nussey and Pilling" New Family Silent Sewing Machine (Shuttle) £7 10s.

The Noiseless Tailor, for Tailoring and Manufacturing Purposes (Shuttle) £8 10s.

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Merchant Shippers supplied.

London Office: C. E. WILSON, 29, Falcon Square, London, E. C. Manufactory: Park Works, Park Lane, Leeds, England.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA, The best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION, and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO., CHEMISTS, LONDON, And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world. N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and use DINNEFORD'S Fricken and Belts.

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WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT, OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where Counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

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Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

TAYLOR AND COMPANY.

DENTALINE.

A liquid dentifrice of very delicate fragrance. A most agreeable Mouth Wash; removes Tartar and all discoloration; recommended by eminent Dentists.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

DENTALINE.

Supersedes all Tooth Powders and Pastes, whitens and preserves the Teeth, renders the breath pleasant and agreeable; invaluable to smokers.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

CHEMISTS. TAYLOR AND CO. DRUGGISTS.

(FROM THE LATE FIRM OF THOMSON & CO.)

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY

NEW STOCK FOR THE COLD SEASON, 1873-74.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

BEG to call special attention to the large choice their STOCK now offers, the Goods being of the best quality. The prices quoted will be found to compare most favourably with those of Home Houses.

SUPERIOR ENGLISH HOSIERY.

GENT'S COTTON SOCKS.

	Ca h. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton Socks "Half Dressed"	9 8	10 8
Super do. do. Dressed	11 8	13 0
Ex-Super do. Balbriggan Finish	18 0	20 0
Fancy Striped Cotton, Neat Washing Colors	14 0	16 0
Superfine do. do. do. do.	16 0	18 0
Real Lisle Thread	25 0	28 0
Do. do. Fancy Stripes	27 0	31 0
Real Balbriggan Embroidered Silk	28 0	32 0

GENT'S MERINO SOCKS.

SHRINKLESS AND VERY SOFT.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Plain Colors Assorted Shades	15 8	17 8
Super Drabs and Brown, Fine Saxony	17 8	19 8
Extra Super, Medium and Dark Drabs, delightfully Soft and Elastic	21 0	24 0
Superfine Drab, Neat Violet Stripes	24 0	27 0
Real Scotch Lambs Wool, Stout a very good sock for Sportsman	21 0	24 0
Pure Black Silk Socks for Dress ....per pair	7 0	8 8
Spun Silk, Plain Colors ..... do.	5 8	6 8
Fancy Stripes, the latest Designs	5 8	6 8

KNICKBOCKERS FOR SPORTSMEN.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Best Ribbed Merino, all Shades	4 12	5 8
A Super quality, very Stout and Soft	5 12	6 8

NEW MATERIALS FOR SHIRTS.

	Per Half Dozen. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
OXFORD CLOTH, the genuine material, cool, shrinkless and absorbing, Plain Colours or neat Fancy Stripes	36 0	42 0
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, made with a comfortable Collar attached, all the New Patterns just to hands fast Colours	28 0	31 8
PRINTED CAMBRIC, a strong useful Shirt, neat Fancy Stripes, made as above	22 8	25 0
BEST LONG CLOTH, with the new plain Three-fold Proof for Indian washing, best Irish Linen	28 0	3 18
FINE LONG CLOTH, Cambric Fronts and Cuffs	22 8	25 0
SPUN SILK, a delightful texture, a large choice for selection printed to our order	64 0	74 0
SILK AND WOOL, th's is the best material made, the texture in equal quantities, Plain or Fancy Colours. Thoroughly Shrunk	52 0	58 0
SUPERIOR WOVE FLANNELS, of best Saxony Wool; this is a texture made to our order, very soft and comfortable; a large selection in all Colours	49 0	55 0
DRESS SHIRTS, with plaited or fancy embroidered Fronts, from ..... each	7 8	8 8

SPECIAL NOTE.—Two hundred dozens of perfect Fitting Shirts are now kept on hand to meet the increasing demand.

THREE-FOLD LINEN COLLARS, With extra Deep Turned Edges for Indian Washing.

	Per Dozen. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Pall Mall, Strand, Haymarket, Stand-up	6 0	7 0
The Dux, Harford, Stand-up, Turned Corner	6 0	7 0
The Military Special Mess Collar	6 0	7 0
Shakespeare, West-End, Turned Down	6 0	7 0
The West-End... { Made with neat Cambric Tie attached for wear with } The Dux ..... { Wool Shirts	6 8	7 8
Best Linen Cuffs (Pair)	11 0	12 8

GENT'S BANIANS, OR U

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY, 17TH OCTOBER.

EXCHANGE on London has hardly altered during to-day, and with little business doing rates are nominally the same.

In Government Securities there is more enquiry, and although higher prices can hardly be given than our quotations, there is a much firmer feeling.

Bank Bills, 4 months' sight	1s. 10 27/32d. to 1d.
Credit Bills, do.	1s. 10 15/16d. to 31/32d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10 1/16d. to 1/4.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 10 1/4d. to 17/32d.
Credit, do.	1s. 10 11/16d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10 13/16d.
Bank Bills, demand	1s. 10 1/4d.
On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight	99 11/16.
Do demand	110½ to 3/16
On Madras 30 days' sight	99½
Do. demand	99 15/16
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight.	224½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	110½ to ½
Four & half per cent.	106 3/8
Four per cent.	104½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1896-97	105½
15 years' Debenture Loans	105½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	105
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 125 and 1872	96½
New French Distribution Loan of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	115.

Rates of Discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand		4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on do.	to 3 months'	5½ ,,
Do. do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandize		7½ ,,
Cash Credit do.	to 3 months'	6½ ,,
Do. do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do. do.		7½ ,,
Bank Bills		6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper		8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-9-6
Carolas	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	224½
Bar Silver	107½ to 107¾
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-14
Australian Gold ,, 100 touch	16-12

FREIGHT REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING.

RATES unchanged; little enquiry to-day either for steamer or sail.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ships.
Liverpool	Iron ships Cotton	£2 5s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 0s. 0d. nominal.
	Myrabolams	£2 0s. 0d.
	Coir bdls	£1 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 17s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	No ship.

Overland Steamers—

London	£3 0s. 0d.
Venice	£2 15s. 0d.
Trieste	£2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool	£3.
Havre Cotton	£3.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ... Wheat	£2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d.
Seeds	£2 15s. 0d. by £2 17s. 6d.
Cotton	£2 15s. to £2 17s. 6d.
China ... Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 per ton.
,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta ...Salt	Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay	Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius	Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

FRIDAY, 17TH OCTOBER.

MARKET for Colaba Land shares continue rising Spinning shares firm. Press shares closed dull.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value P sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	93
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,415
10,000	500	all	12 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	772½
1,000	500	100	12 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	267½
8,250	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	183
40,000	281	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	(5) nl.
40,000	200	all	2½pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
50,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India	122
160,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 9 2 0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	240
.....	£20	10 9 17 0	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	13 19 2 0	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19 6 2 1	d.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	Rs. 6-0	Colaba Land Co	1,375
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	106
750	2,000	2,000	90p.c.	Mazagon Land	918
6,000	1, 0	all	15p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	785

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	112½	Alexandra Spinning	1,385
800	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,650
300	2,000	all	...	Bhowniggur M. & P. Co.	1,800
900	1,000	all	60*	Bombay United	1,245
1,600	150	150	35*	Broach Mills	225
2,500	2,000	all	90p.c.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,700
750	2,000	all	200p.c.	Great Eastern	2,275
750	1,000	all	...	Jeevraj Bailo Mill's	1,160
2,501	1,000	all	75 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,345
900	1,000	all	80 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,240
800	2,500	all	150p.c.	Oriental	3,400
600	2,500	400	100p.c.	Royal	1,950
500	1,000	1 all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,375

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	160 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,850
200	2,000	1,100	150p.c.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	870
100	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co.	500
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	215
150	12,000	11,000	100 pc.	Apollo Press Co.	5 9 0
200	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Bombay Press Co.	1,000
200	500	all	50 p.c.	Do New	275
350	1,000	1,000	100 pc.	Broach Cotton Co	700
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,100
500	1,000	all	60 *	Colaba Press Co.	4,000
250	2,000	all	250 pc.	East India Press Co.	2,750.
150	8,500	all	500	Fort Press Co.	4 800
300	2,000	1,800	75 pc.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	425
100	1,000	all	70 pc.	French Press Co	625
200	6,000	2,000	225 pc.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,000
250	5,000	1,462	75 pc.	Imperial Press Co.	800
200	400	350	60 pc.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	525 xd
120	2,500	750	125 pc.	Prince of Wales Press	1,150
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	600
400	850	750	135 pc.	Scinde Press Co.	490
140	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,075
125	1,500	1,350	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
180	850	all	60 pc.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	1,000	all	80 pc*	Volkart United Press Co.	850 xd

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	100p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,375
1,000	50	all	45p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	300	15 pc.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	100
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	102
1,000	50	all	12 pc.	Mechanics B'd'g Co.	25
2,000	500	all	45 pc.	Preacher & Co	425
2,000	250	all	40 pc.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	55

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of Liquidation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '68	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

THERE has been no change in the state of the market, and prices are well maintained. The following sales are reported to have taken place yesterday :—

1,000	pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs.	Rs.	4 11 0
1,500	,,	,, ,,	40 in. 39 yds. 8½lbs.	,,	5 12 0
1,200	,,	,, ,,	40 in. 39 yds. 8½lbs.	,,	5 11 0
600	,,	,, ,,	40 in. 39 yds. 6 lbs.	,,	4 3 0
1,000	,,	,, Jaconets	40 in. 20 yds. 2½lbs.	,,	2 2 6
1,500	,,	,, ,,	45 in. 20 yds. 2½lbs.	,,	2 7 0

COTTON.

The public telegrams of the 16th instant report the Liverpool market as closing dull and heavy, with Surats very flat. Fair Dhollerah is quoted at 6 1/16d. per lb., Timnevelly at 6 9/16d., Oomrawuttee at 6 5/16d. Broach at 7¼d. and Orleans at 9 3/16d. Sales amount to 10,000 bales only, of which 3,000 were Surats. The Manchester market remains dull. A payment into the Bank of England of £250,000 is reported, and any apprehension as to dearer money is said to be subsiding. The cotton market here closed dull, and prices were barely maintained. The holders are unwilling to make a concession in prices, and consequently there is almost nothing doing. The following purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

50	candies	Khandeish ..... Rs. 185
25	,,	Bhownugger ..... ,, 192 to 194

YARNS.

The market generally is steady, and a fair business is doing at slightly lower figures. The undermentioned sales were yesterday made by European firms :—

3,000	lbs.	Green	No. 40's at 15¼ as per lb.
1,500	lbs.	Orange	,, 40's at 15¾ ,, ,,
1,500	lbs.	Saffron	,, 40's at 14 11/16 ,, ,,

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 11th October 1873.

Open 1,266½ Miles.		Rs. a. p.
Coaching		1,26,590 8 3
Merchandize		1,64,955 14 0
Electric Telegraph		844 8 0
Municipal Trains, &c.		662 8 0
	Total Rs.	2,93,052 6 3
Corresponding week last year, open 1,266½ miles	Total Rs.	2,30,720 11 10
	Increase Rs.	62,331 10 5

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
17	Jane	Burtat	Mauritius, Sept. 1.
	Waltner Castle	Wildash	London 3, Sept. 1.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	H.M.S. Kwangtung	Elton	Aden.
17	Kurrachee (s)	Beyts	Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—Steamer Bangalore, Torbock, to Australia. Steamer Massilia, Anderson, to Calcutta.

The steamer Penang, to Kurrachee, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
13 Bushrer (s) ..... Ewert ..... Kyouk Phyoo, Oct. 9.
Madras (s) ..... Jones ..... Chandbally, Oct. 12.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.
15 Abyssinia (s) ....
Arabia (s) ....
Lumley Castle (s) ....
Ishah Jehan ....

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.
14 Satara (s) ..... Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—17TH OCTOBER.

FROM LONDON.

Timor, s, 4 cases oilmanstores, 3 cases sherry, 1 case claret 1 case santerne, 2 cases hock, 1 case moselle, and 2 cases champagne, Jewanjee Eduljee Sons.

Corinna, s, 50 cases cognac, and 24 cases port, Cutler Palmer & Co.

Sterling, s, 100 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.

British Sceptre, 100 cases old tom, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.

Jeddo, s, 100 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.

Rajpoot, 75 boxes candles, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 8 packages carriage shafts, Hajee Esmoll Jaith's Son; 400 barrels cement, Esubjee Adamjee; 10,592 flooring boards, Peel Cassels & Co; 9 cases nitric acid, Goolamally Remtools; 26 packages glass ware, Nanjee Canjee.

City of Seringapatam, 2 cases rum, Cutler Palmer & Co.

Janet Court, 2 cases claret, Cutler Palmer & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Burdigala, 150 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Tebe, s, 4 cases tobacco, Choonilall Ootumchund.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia, s, 24 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—17TH OCTOBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Tebe, s, 71 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhoraz; 71 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell, & Co; 18 bales cotton, Rhimjee Shamjee; 172 bales cotton, W and A Graham & Co.

Cathay, s, 50 bales cotton, Bhimjee Shamjee; 52 bales cotton, Purrotum Kessowjee; 24 bales cotton, Justomjee Dadabhoy Cama & Co.

Boudicia, s, 50 drums castor oil, Hugh D Fisher & Co; 113 bales cotton, Chuttoorbhoz Munjee; 35 bales cotton, Treebhowan Mahoolall; 9 bales cotton, Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama & Co; 30 bales wool, Nurotum Nanabhoy; 59 bales wool, David Sasson & Co; 50 bales cotton, Thakersee Khetsee; 66 bales cotton, Thakersey Jewraz; 50 bales cotton, Khoosall Hurridass & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Cathay, s, 113 pieces shawls, Sawoomull Sobharam; 69 pieces shawls, Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

FROM SUEZ.

Cathay, s, 2 packages cloves and 3 bags dry ginger, H J Abram.

FOR HONGKONG.

Travancore, s, 1 case combay stone Futtabhoy Ameejee; 60 bales twist, Nursee Kessowjee & Co; 7½ bales cotton, Hajee Essac Ellias; 76 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 25 chests opium, S and D B Futtakia; 55½ chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 16.

Mackenzie, Captain, Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Warden, Captain, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Clarke, Surgeon Major, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, on leave, from Nowgong.
Brown, Major, Bengal Royal Artillery, to appear before a Medical Board, from Meean Meer.

DEPARTURE—OCTOBER 17.

Clarke, Lieutenant, Bengal Royal Artillery, on duty, to Benares.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	Arrive packet.
United Kingdom	Oct. 20	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 20	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 21	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 18	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
China	,, 21	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 27	5-30 P.M.	6 30 P.M.
Zanzibar	,, 27	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The Postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	7 4	9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, "to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 5 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The Overland Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

	7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday	Oct. 20	Monday	Dec. 1
,,	,, 27	,,	,, 8
,,	Nov. 3	,,	,, 15
,,	,, 10	,,	,, 22
,,	,, 17	,,	,, 29
,,	,, 24	,,	

CHINA MAILS.

The China Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Tuesday	Oct. 21	Tuesday	Dec. 16
,,	Nov. 4	,,	,, 30
,,	,, 18	,,	Jan. 13
,,	Dec. 2		

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Dates of departure from Bombay of the Australian Mail Steamers for the remaining months of the present year :—

Saturday	Oct. 18	Saturday	Dec. 13
,,	Nov. 15	,,	

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.
3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8annas per half ounce.
4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.
5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

Mails will be despatched as under :—

Monday	Oct. 27	Monday	Nov. 24

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mails from Bombay to Mauritius and Reunion will be despatched as noted below :—

Regular dates.		Supplemental dates.	
Monday	Oct. 27	Monday	Nov. 3
,,	Nov. 24	,,	Dec. 1
,,	Dec. 22	,,	,, 29

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

17th	Oct. 1873.	14th	Nov. 1873.	18th	Dec. 1873.
20th	,, ,,	17th	,, ,,	12th	,,
*24th	,, ,,	*21st	,, ,,	15th	,,
27th	,, ,,	24th	,, ,,	*19th	,, ,,
31st	,, ,,	*28th	,, ,,	22nd	,, ,,
3rd	Nov. ,,	1st	Dec. ,,	26th	,, ,,
*7th	,, ,,	*5th	,, ,,	29th	,, ,,
10th	,, ,,				

* Persian Gulf steamers.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

RANDLE—October 17th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Mr. N. Randle, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—October 8th, at Bhagulpore, the wife of Colonel H. Cortlandt Anderson, 4th Regiment N. I., of a daughter.

CAMPBELL—October 13th, at Roorkee, the wife of Mr. Angus Campbell, of a son.

OSBORNE—October 10th, at Bairdvilla, Simla, the wife of Colonel Osborne, C. B., 6th Royal Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BURLAND—MENTETH—October 11th, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Rev. J. Aberigh-Mackay, Harry Harris Burland, Adjutant, 88th Kirwee Light Infantry, to Ada Stuart Menteth, daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart Menteth, of the Bengal Army, and grand-daughter of the late Sir Charles Stuart Menteth, of Closeburn, Dumfreshire, Scotland.

DEATH.

HAINWORTH—October 3rd, at Moran, Seebsaugor, of convulsions, Alexander Beaumont, son of F. P. Hainworth, aged 3 years, 3 months and 6 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1873.

PRESSURE of other matters has prevented us from resuming our review of the series of articles published by the *Argus* against the proceedings of the Bombay Inam Commission, and in the meantime another enemy to the Commission, the *Indu Prakash*, appears on the field; an antagonist to which, having disposed of the chief arguments used by the *Argus*, we may to-day turn our attention. The article of the *Indu Prakash* which we now intend to demolish is the one which called forth the "communicated" article vindicating the Commission, the appearance of which in the columns of the *Indian Statesman* gave us such just cause for astonishment. To speculate no further as to how that article found its way into the columns of the paper founded by the writer of "The Inam Commission Unmasked," we may say that to us it seemed to take up the subject very seriously, indeed rather warmly: but we are assured that it was not intended as a serious answer to the article in the Mahratta paper, and it has been disavowed by the editor, who, he says, inserted it only to let the other side have its say on the question in his columns. We, however, cannot agree with the *Statesman's* contributor that the article of the *Indu Prakash* showed less than average ability, neither do we consider that "a serious reply to it would be out of place," and we shall now proceed to show that the greater part of our native contemporary's article is, as the paper itself is called, mere moonshine.

A little daylight turned on this moonlight article will show how little foundation the writer has for his statements, and how utterly untrue are the conclusions he has drawn. To put aside the flowery rhetoric of the opening paragraph of the article, let us challenge the latter part of the writer's first sentence, where he stigmatises the Inam Commission as "a department whose evil deeds became so unbearable and unjustifiable that the Government of Bombay, in spite of itself, was obliged to pronounce the sentence of death upon it." This is really a good sample of the kind of writing which those who have persistently misrepresented the proceedings of the Commission have found so effective with people who have been ignorant of the real facts of the case; and it requires only an acquaintance with facts to show how unjust it is. Our contemporary must surely have known, when penning those words, that after the passing of Act II. of 1863, we have had Inamdars availing themselves of the privilege of having their titles tried by the Commission under sections VI. to X. of this latter Act; and not only so, but at the present moment Act XI. of 1852 is in force at the request of the Inamdars, who prefer adjudication of their titles to exemption under it rather than to be mulcted under Act II. of 1863 of the amount of revenue therein specified as an alternative. It is not to be expected that the writer can see very clearly in "moonlight," but if he will look into the matter by daylight he may perhaps see the anomaly of a defunct department, killed in consequence of its alleged misdeeds, being still in full working operation at the request of those whose doom it was supposed to have sealed. That the Commission "should lie buried condemned by all," is therefore pure imagination. The writer is however so far correct that there is no probability of a new Commission just now, seeing that the Inamdars are content with the old institution and have confidence in it.

In the opening of the second paragraph the writer accuses Colonel Etheridge of jumbling up, intentionally to conceal matters, the financial results of the Inam Commission and Supplementary Settlements instead of showing them separately, as "it is certain," so says the writer, "that the latter came into existence after the former was condemned to death on account of its unbearably iniquitous career." That the Inam Commission was never condemned to death, but is on the contrary in full operation at the request of those Inamdars whose titles remains to be settled, we have already said, and to show that there is no wilful concealment of facts, the operations of the Inam Commission *proper* (as it may be called) are given below, that is, from 1843 to 1863:

		No.	Value.
I.	Estates continued free of assessment *permanently*	3,922	Rs. 1,79,570
II.	Estates continued free of assessment *hereditarily*	2,263	,, 6,47,559
III.	Estates continued free of assessment for one or more lives	5,210	,, 4,12,798
IV.	Estates to be assessed at once	2,116	,, 2,30,262
		13,511	,, 14,70,180

The writer seems to be under the idea that the Inam Commission proper came to a dead halt after Act. II. of 1863 became law, but such was not the case—the two operations went on afterwards concurrently. The door was not shut upon those Inamdars who preferred Act XI. of 1852 after the passing of Act II. of 1863, and settlements took place daily under both. Hence the result was treated as a whole; but if the writer wants to see the actual state of the operations of the Inam Commission proper up to the time of the passing of Act II. of 1863, he has it above. So that it is all moonshine again to hint at wilful jumbling up and concealment. Mr. Seton-Karr and LeGrand Jacob are cited as knowing all about the effect of the Inam Commission at the time of the outbreak of the Mutiny. It is true that these two officers were down in the Southern Mahratta Country at the time, but they were engaged in the suppression of the mutiny of the 27th Native Infantry at Kolapore and the rising of the Sawunts on the Goa frontier, from which territory they had escaped, and neither had the slightest knowledge at the time of the operations of the Inam Commission or thought of attributing the commotion to it. Family affairs connected with Bithoor, and the personal intimacy of the sepoy commandant with the 27th N. I., &c., involved one chief in trouble, and the kind of feeling spread, but it is very wide of the mark to put the state of affairs in the Southern Mahratta Country at the door of the Inam Commission. No one thought of doing so till Mr. Seton-Karr's (private) memorial was put into the hands of the Secretary of State and got into Sir John Kaye's history before ventilation of the charge occurred. With regard to the Nurgoond revolt it may be said that revolt was the chronic state of Nurgoond from the earliest times. Nurgoond gave the Peishwa an enormous amount of trouble. He never could control that Chief, and on one occasion (A.D. 1774) he forbade adoption, and here no doubt would have been the end of Nurgoond, but for the turn affairs took consequent upon Hyder's invasion shortly after. The withholding of sanction to adoption under British rule was an imperial affair of course, for it was an estate out of the jurisdiction of the Inam Commission, being guaranteed upon service tenure by treaty. The more immediate reason for withholding sanction was the uselessness of granting it, for no part of the estate really belonged to the Chief. The whole estate was deeply mortgaged, and nobody but mortgagors and creditors could benefit from it. There were, however, also other reasons. Next the writer goes on to say, that with the exception of the permanently alienated temple endowments all other inams must necessarily in course of time escheat to the public. It is not so certain that short of doomsday all hereditarily continued lands should revert to the public, but the public always held the reversionary right notwithstanding. Of course all lands continuable for a limited duration must sooner or later revert, and what can the writer mean by hinting that they should not? The *Argus* has stated that universal adoption was the Mahratta rule and law in order to prevent reversion, but the whole Peishwa's Duftur ignores any such practice. The simple fact of there being sunuds conveying hereditary tenure is a sufficient refutation of the idea. Why should the Peishwa take the trouble specially to State in a sunud that a certain inam was to be continued to the lineal male descendants of Bappoobhut and to them only, if an adoption, transfer, or gift was inherent in the tenure? Next we are treated to a meaningless tirade about the *onus probandi*, and it is made to appear that the *onus probandi* resting with Government is a farce because there is no actual "judge to determine what is "evidence and what is not." Well, Mr. Hart was Inam Commission Judge in the numberless cases, and as nobody ever thought he was a fool or dishonest when presiding as Judge at the Sungum before, or when presiding as Judge at the High Court afterwards, or when Chief of the Revenue Court in his capacity of Revenue Commissioner, it is difficult to say why the transfer to the Inam Commission so metamorphosed him. The fact is that line of argument is complete twaddle. And it is not true to say, as the *Indu Prakash* does, that a case would go against an inamdar if any one of the following points could be proved, viz.—(1) a sale of property at any time during the last hundred years; (2) or a transfer; (3) or descent through a female; (4) or through a collateral; (5) or through an adoption; (6) or a temporary levy of the land-tax at any time; (7) or that the inam was granted subsequently to 1757. And still less is it true to say that it would go against an inamdar even if such sale or transfer had been sanctioned by the Peishwa, or if an inam, although seized half-a-dozen times, was as uniformly restored. Such is not the case. The Peishwa's sanction in *any* matter cured defect absolutely, and the restoration of an inam by the Peishwa made it as though it had never been resumed. We cannot say whether or not the *Indu Prakash* was aware of this, but if he was not, he should not have tried to make doubtful points appear facts to support his foregone conclusions. Again, when transfer, sale, &c., were not sanctioned by the Peishwa, they made no difference whatever in the continuance of an inam, because occupancy was not an element in the decision. For instance, if the Peishwa granted an inam to Bappoobhut hereditarily in 1774, that inam would be continuable according to the terms of the sunud so long as any male decendant of the grantee existed, and it matterd not one iota in whose possession the land was. It might have been transferred or assigned to any one, no question was asked; that was the concern of the Civil Courts; all the Inam Commission had to do was to see that the Peishwa's intention and orders were carried out, and so the Commission's decision would merely be to the effect that so long as Bappoobhut's posterity existed, the land (in whosesoever hands it might be) would remain unassessed. Then the rule with regard to attached revenue was that the deposits were returned in every instance in which the attachment had not resulted from wilful disobedience or the contumacy of the holder. The rule with regard to the appropriation of duftur was that, it being by law the property of the State, none of the local functionaries had any right to keep it back from the public, for by it only were the public able to vindicate their rights. The dufturs were State property, and in every part of India, except in Bombay, it is punishable to retain or conceal public records. In Madras, a regulation exists awarding imprisonment for any period under five years for the concealment of records, and power is given even to search for records on information being laid on oath. It was quite right, then, to take possession, in the name of the public, whose property they were, of the public records illegally and wrongfully in the hands of Krishnajee Nilkunt; and Balkrishna Narrayen would have been much more severely dealt with than by a fine of Rs. 200 had the same contumacy occurred in Madras. Wherever private papers happened to be mixed up with public they were at once returned. A regular receipt book of returned private papers was kept, and the individuals from whom public documents had been taken were at once invited to take back their private papers whenever it was found that by inadvertence they had got mixed up with the public documents. But such mischance was the fault of the man for not keeping them separate, not of the Inam Commission, which never

THE "BOMBAY TATLER."

THE *Delhi Gazette* lately was honoured by a letter from a gentleman who gave the authority of his name to a recommendation that we should try the Bœdana process with cotton. It appears to me that it would be quite as reasonable to take the hoofs off the Bombay buggy horses to improve their paces. Something more ludicrous still was shown in the columns of one of your contemporaries which professes to be agricultural. A fortnight ago it contained an article clipped from the *British Trade Journal*, which tells us with gravity enough, if not wisely, "that in India the date tree requires little or no cultivation—in fact, grows nearly wild, and yet is sent to us in thousands of tons." Where in India is the happy district referred to? We always thought our date tree was quite distinct from the tree which bears the commercial dates, if I may so call them. Have Birdwood and Dalzell, and our numerous local botanists, had dust in their eyes hitherto? It would appear as if this had been the case.

AMONG the favourites—I was going to call them "growing favourites," but was afraid of the appearance of the joke—of Indian flower gardens gladioli are justly among the most admired. Few plants bear more beautiful flowers, few are more easily cultivated, and nevertheless few are less understood in this country. Their gracefulness and brilliancy of colour early attracted attention in Europe, and now, thanks to the skill of the hybridiser, gladioli possess a rich variety of colour running through all the degrees, between brilliant dazzling crimson and a whiteness comparable with the purest snow. The roots (corns) should be got from Europe between January and May and planted in any good friable soil, where they should be well manured with old stable sweepings and thoroughly drained. Two months after being planted they will be in flower; in another two months the foliage will have dried up, after which they need no more attention until the following season. If they are in pots they may be put in a shady corner and left without water, or if in the ground they may be taken up and put in a box till wanted for replanting. A good rich soil, plenty of water while growing, and little or none when at rest, is all the secret of successful cultivation of the gladiolus.

THE past has been a remarkably quiet season among the middle classes of Poona and Lanowlee. Last year there were "quality balls" in abundance, tea-parties, dinners, hops, picnics. This year there is none of these things—the piano that used to submit to the Dundee, the Garibaldi, or the Belgravian Quadrilles is now silent; "chasing the glowing hours with flying feet" has ceased to be a general occupation; the awfully comic singer, whose threadbare ditties and slangy nonsense were in demand, has ceased to charm except in a limited circle; the consumption of champagne, claret cup, and coffee has dwindled until salesmen's faces look dark and gloomy; chaperones find their occupation gone; inter-dancing chit-chat and amorous and sentimental looks have all but disappeared—not even to be heard, except on rare occasion, the bewitching reproach, "You naughty, naughty man!" Why this transformation? Has virtue gone entirely over to Malvolio, and Sir Toby Belch retracted his insinuation that there would still be cakes and ale i' the land, and that by his faith "ginger would be hot i' the mouth, too?" I can unfold you the reason. Almost every other individual you meet is turned "Taylorite." Why is Miss Smith so dull?—Mrs. Brown so subdued?—Mr. Robinson no longer demonstrative and the funny man of small parties? All are Taylorites, all. The atmosphere of gaiety has given way to the air of demure deportment and sighs [redacted] ation and looks of sublime contentment. [redacted] ot suffered a revolution like this for [redacted] nor has Khandalla, nor Lanowlee, [redacted] place the change is peculiarly [redacted] is less of boisterousness among [redacted] ple, and "pegs" and "cigars" [redacted] nable among them as of yore. [redacted] k day nights and Sunday nights [redacted] ace of less hallowed ways of [redacted] s it possible that a wave circ'e [redacted] husiasm of France has spread [redacted] the Ghauts?—that "love [redacted] eetings" are but a phase of [redacted] ray-le-Monial?—and the [redacted] nner of Mr. Taylor but [redacted] tte? These are questions [redacted] our philosophy and mine, [redacted] e content with the facts [redacted] will insist upon indulg [redacted] s ask how long this [redacted] wlee, and Khandalla [redacted] nder what the even [redacted] nerce, and morality [redacted] will remember the [redacted] hich resulted about a [redacted] two persons and the [redacted] When the special [redacted] e accommodation [redacted] on their trip to [redacted] Kistna viaduct [redacted] Road last Friday on the [redacted] portunity was given to them [redacted] place where the accident [redacted] culvert which chiefly caused the [redacted] about three feet wide, and [redacted] train ran off the line, [redacted] stance in front of the culvert, first [redacted] and then the carriages leaped over the culvert, tearing away with them the heavy top courses of masonry. Rushing down the embankment the engine managed to go about thirty yards past the culvert, and was then brought to a stand-still by sinking up to the axles in the soft earth. The carriages came on behind, piling one above another, and a fearful smashing and grinding to bits of wood and iron ensued. The evidences of the smash are still apparent, bolts of iron, and twisted pieces of wheels and axles lying scattered about close to the cactus hedge. I have been told a circumstance which happened in connection with the accident which I think illustrates very well the apathy of the native character. Two or three hours after the accident occurred, a party of engineers went to the scene to lend assistance in clearing the line. They had been at work for some time when they heard a voice issuing from the topmost of a pile of carriages. They then beheld an old native, who asked in the coolest possible manner, "Sahib, kya hoya?" Such a question, put among such fearful surrounding circumstances, as you may imagine, sounded excessively ludicrous. Just before the engine was drawn up to a stand-still the driver had been pitched off, and to mark his escape and his importance as an object of interest to all his brother drivers he has carved his name in large letters upon a white wooden cross (used as a mile stone, I believe) which stood close to the spot where he fell. It was fortunate that the accident was not much more serious than it was. In consequence of the lateness of the Madras mail the train to which the accident occurred had gone on from Kistna without waiting for its usual complement of Madras passengers. There is every reason to believe that if the Madras mail had been up to time more deaths than two would have had to be recorded.

THE Government of India's reinstatement of Mr. Hogg in office has of course reopened the discussion of the merits of the scandalous divorce case. A new opportunity has been created for airing a great deal of "thrasonical brag" ostensibly in defence of public morality. The cry is anew raised to the skies, with a vehemence which ought to startle the gods specially existent for the rewarding of public official rectitude in India, that because Mr. Hogg opened this letter from his wife to the man whom a jury of Englishmen has declared to have been her paramour, therefore no person's letters will now be safe from the prying eyes of the Postmaster General. It would be as reasonable to argue that if a man caught his wife with one of those detestable *cavaliers servantes* who are the pets of Indian society, and thrashed him, therefore no man whatever would thenceforth be safe from his hands, and public peace would not be secure until he were bound up for the rest of his life. It ought not to be forgotten that Mr. Hogg's seizure of the perfidious letter was an exceptional case, which may never occur again, and I am astonished at the want of sympathy with Mr. Hogg in his painful position. Granted that he committed an error of judgment—that in an unfortunate moment he permitted his prudence to be overcome by a whirl of passions probably the strongest that a man can be influenced by—that in that moment he became so much a human being and so little of a callous unimpressionable god that he actually forgot what a mighty virtuous public would be sure to call his "public duty"—granting all this, I repeat that I am astonished at the little sympathy which has been publicly expressed for the man. *Humanum est errare* would appear to be a figment—charity a grace forgotten. In the cloud of dust which has been raised by the clatter of hoofs round Mr. Hogg's error of judgment—I will still so call it—both Mrs. Hogg and Mr. Cordery have almost disappeared from sight—the dust-storm has been the opportunity of their apotheosis. Yet the majority of the Indian press would have had a better task in descanting, in the fine large terms they have been using about the seizure of the letter, upon the lessons to be drawn from the conduct of these two people than in dwelling so much upon Mr. Hogg's comparatively insignificant fault. I am afraid that Hoggs and Corderys are at the present day a type of people unfortunately only too common in the fashionable places of India, and if the press had taken the opportunity presented by the divorce case itself of warning Indian society of the danger which it is in from the increase of vain and mischievous Lotharios and ladies who are willing to meet them half-way, it would have performed a task worthy of its mission in India. The Government of India could not do less than acquit Mr. Hogg of moral blame, and for the error of judgment the public may well say little more about it, considering the exceptional and painful circumstances under which it was committed. I am glad that a considerable portion of public feeling is now beginning to shake itself free from the influences of popular prejudice, and to look less at Mr. Hogg's small mistake than at the more enormous evil concerned in the divorce case. A slight error in judgment committed by an official who is known to be a valuable and obliging public servant is much less deserving of virtuous public condemnation than a flagrant violation of a rite which the better-disposed part of mankind still regards as sacred.

MY remarks last week on the request that had been made by a clergyman in the Cathedral that the congregation should remain in their pews till the clergy and choir had passed out has induced "One of the Choir" to write to you defending the practice and has also given occasion to some one signing "A. B. C." to figure in the *Times of India*. "A. B. C.'s" letter might almost be passed over without comment, for it is not, if I may be excused for saying so, written in a becoming spirit. He thinks, because I ventured to write as I did, that I "seem to be a sort of Pope." "A. B. C." knows best what that means; I give it up as too hard a nut for me to crack. And, Mr. "A. B. C," writing in defence of the clergy, it would be well to see that your zeal does not lead you to get beyond the truth. I hope you will pardon me for saying this when I remind you that you accuse me of being annoyed at having to wait five minutes longer for my dinner, and therefore "abusing the clergy, priestly pride, and so forth." Abuse was far from my intention when I wrote the paragraph; there is no trace of it in the paragraph; and as to the question of dinner, "Tatler," as I am now called, was not in the Cathedral on the evening referred to. It is pitiful, and that is all I will say about it, to see any one writing on such a subject—"I am afraid he was not in a very Christian frame of mind on Saturday (not very well perhaps)." The letter to you from "One of the Choir" is very different in tone—so much so that we must respect the man who wrote it, and I think fairness requires that you should reprint it:—

SIR,—Will you allow me to reply to the "Tatler's" remarks to give *only one* reason why it is more fitting the clergy should first leave the church? They are God's ambassadors, commissioned by the King of Kings to deliver a message to His people: as such they are entitled to respect and reverence, so that to give them the precedence and to rise as they enter or leave the church is to do an act of homage to the King in the person of His representatives, "Ye have done it unto Me." It is but one way of showing forth the greatness and glory of God, which should be the sole object of our every act and whole life. I am sure he will admit this and submit even to this *innovation*, which I am sorry to find is such a novelty in Bombay. There are several other reasons, but I think the one I have given is quite sufficient to convince any *Christian-minded man* of its fitness. On the step at the western entrance to the Cathedral are these words, "Reverence My Sanctuary," which perhaps the "Tatler" has often overlooked. I call his attention to them, because it may remind him of the necessity of stooping if he would enter the narrow portal of Christ's Kingdom, and of the childlike mind which all must possess who would come and sit at His feet and hear His words.

Let me first remark that there is just a little touch of uncharitableness in this letter; it is quite gratuitous on the part of the writer to assume that "Tatler" has perhaps often overlooked to "Reverence My Sanctuary." I say in all earnestness that I will yield to no one in "reverence for God's sanctuary," and I can accuse myself of no disrespect to the clergy, and believe myself to be a Christian-minded man; but I must nevertheless decline to acknowledge the force of the arguments "One of the Choir" uses. The clergyman's office, as he says, entitles him to respect and reverence (I said so myself last Saturday), but I cannot believe that the clergy do well when they ask for this additional act of homage. I cannot see why if this act is necessary for the showing forth of the greatness and glory of God in a Cathedral, it should not be equally necessary in other churches, Episcopalian and Presbyterian. And though I suppose I shall be called primitive-minded for putting such a question, I would ask "One of the Choir" if he thinks the simple-minded and humble-minded men who were Christ's first representatives and ambassadors would have made any such request? All honour and respect to Christ's ministers, say I; but there are many ways in which we can testify our respect besides this, which, however it may be now introduced in good faith, is, I imagine, apt in course of time to degenerate into a pompous procession such as we are accustomed to see in the Roman Church.

BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY AND THE WESTERN INDIA ASSOCIATION.—According to a native paper these two associations have been amalgamated.

AN ALCHYMIST AT BROACH.—A Broach paper states that an alchymist has made his appearance there and cheats the poor people.

CHIEF OF JUNKHUNDEE.—On Thursday Appa Sahib, Chief of Junkhundee, arrived here, and has taken up his residence temporarily in the bungalow of Ramlal, near Tardeo.

TORTURE.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Senior Magistrate, a hack buggy driver named Koonda Natia was charged with cruelly torturing his horse. He was fined five rupees.

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATURE.—The *Suryadaya* regrets to see that the Bombay Legislature disregards public opinion and strives to pass laws which the public denounces as needlessly stringet and tyrannic.

AN UNFAITHFUL WIFE.—A man named Chandabhoy Muddar reported to the executive police on Thursday that his wife ran away, taking with her ornaments, valued at Rs. 100. Search is being made for the woman.

A NEW MILL.—According to the *Jam-i-Jamshed*, through the exertions of Mr. Hormusjee Nowrojee Bunathwalla, a well-known Parsee merchant of this city, a new Spinning and Weaving Company will shortly be established in Bombay.

COMMISSIONER OF SIND.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* states that Sir William Merewether, Commissioner of Sind, retires from the service by the end of this month, Mr. Havelock, Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, will succeed him, and Mr. Erskine will be the Revenue Commissioner.

ARRIVAL OF A SIRDAR.—Thackersingjee Sindee, a Sirdar from Gujerat, arrived here on Thursday, accompanied by seven armed followers, and has taken up his residence temporarily in a bungalow at the Girgaum Back Road. He proceeds in a day or two on a pilgrimage to Nassick.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—Hoossain Alloohar, nacoda of a native craft named Tookly, on his arrival in port on Thursday, from Kurrachee, reported to the Water Police that a Fakeer accidentally fell overboard and was drowned. Efforts were made to rescue the man, but to no avail. The accident is said to have occurred about eight days ago.

HEAVY FINE.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, a Mussulman named Essa Sulliman Hajee Sulliman was charged, at the instance of Mr. Peile, Acting Public Prosecutor, with making and signing a false document, contrary to Section 216 of Act 6 of 1863. He was convicted and fined Rs. 500.

MOFUSSIL SMALL CAUSE COURTS.—The *Arunodaya* censures Government for intending to abolish all the Mofussil Small Cause Courts except that of Poona. Government is led to this course, says the paper, apparently by the desire, which has become all-engrossing with it of late, of saving money in one direction and lavishly wasting it in another.

KEEPING A HOUSE FOR DRAWING LOTTERY TICKETS.—A Chinaman was yesterday charged before the Senior Magistrate, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Price, with keeping a house for drawing lottery tickets. The man denied the charge, but the evidence adduced was of so satisfactory a nature, that he was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 100. The prisoner paid the fine immediately.

THE SALT BILL.—The *Gujerat Mitra* learns that the fact that, though the rate of the salt duty has been increased, the proceeds of that import have remained almost the same, has led Government to suspect that smuggling prevails to a great extent, and that the State has been defrauded of its revenue, and this suspicion has resulted in giving birth to the harsh and arbitrary measure now before Government.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade Band-stand this evening:—

March	The Watch by the Rhine...H. Millars.
Quadrille	After Dark ..... Coote.
Overture	Prometheus ..... Bee hoven.
Valse	Soldaten Leidin ..... Gung'l.
Selection	Orphee aux Enfers ..... Godfrey.
Galop	Three O'Clock .....

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DANGER OF LOADING CHILDREN WITH ORNAMENTS.—A Gujerattee paper, referring to the very foolish native practice of loading children with costly ornaments, and thus courting the commission of crime, asks, is it really impossible for Government to do aught to put down or at least to mitigate this folly and crime? In the interests of humanity the British Indian Government has deviated from its general wise policy of non-interference with the religious or social matters of its Indian subjects, and has interdicted the ancient custom of suttee, of infanticide, &c. Will it do nothing, asks the writer, to prevent, or at least to lessen, the number of child murders occurring every year in this country?

WE notice that a very handsome pair of gates has been lately put up at the eastern entrance to the courtyard of Messrs Sassoon and Co.'s new building, Elphinstone Circle, now occupied by Messrs. Kemp and Co. The gates are entirely of wrought iron, all the ornamental leaves and other parts having been wrought out of the solid metal. The gates are Norman and in harmony with the building they form part of. Floral in detail throughout they are perhaps rather too elaborate for the position they are hung in, but in any case they are far the handsomest of the kind we have seen manufactured in Bombay, and they are certainly a credit to Mr W. J. Coen, of the Art Metal Works at Byculla, by whom they were made.

A MASONIC PRESENTATION.—A large number of European, Parsee, Mahomedan and Hindoo Freemasons in Bombay had the pleasure on Thursday last of witnessing the presentation of a Past Master's jewel, a beautiful time-piece with a glass dome, and a Masonic work to Wor. Bro. Darasha Ruttonjee Chichgur, immediate Past Master of Lodge "Rising Star of Western India," as a token of the appreciation by members of the Lodge of his services to the Craft during his year of office in 1872. The same evening the Provincial Grand Master, with his officers, happened to be on an official visit to the Lodges, and these with the Masters and members of sister Lodges who had been invited to be present at the interesting proceedings formed a very respectable gathering at the Scottish Masonic Hall, Gowalia Tank. Wor. Bro. Chichgur acknowledged the presentation in an appropriate address and vowed a firm adherence to the interests of the Craft in future years.

PARELL ACCIDENT FUND.

Captain W. Scott ..... Rs. 15.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

H. M. S. KWANGTUNG, 523 tons, Captain E. Elton, sailed on the 16th instant for Aden.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S. S. MASSILIA, 1,933 tons, Captain C. Anderson, will sail to-day in ballast for Calcutta.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'S S. S. KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain G. M. Beyts, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Fearn, and five deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S. S. BANGALORE, 1,178 tons, Captain J. H. Torbock, will say to-day for Australia, with the mail, general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Melbourne—Sergeant and Mrs. Hutchinson, Surgeon Major J. C. Clarke, M.D., and Mr. Oscherberg. For Galle—Captain Robert.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.			OCTOBER.		LOW WATER.	
Time.		Height.			Time.	Height.
H. M.		FT. IN.			H. M.	FT. IN.
9	49 m	4 0	Saturday 18		3 26 m	3 2
10	15 a	3 7			4 5 a	4 0
10	18 m	4 6	Sunday 19		4 14 m	3 8
10	45 a	4 7			4 33 a	4 11
10	45 m	4 9	Monday..... 20		4 44 m	4 3
11	15 a	5 3			4 59 a	5 7
11	12 m	4 11	Tuesday..... 21		5 16 m	4 3
11	46 a	5 11			5 24 a	6 4
11	38 m	4 11	Wednesday ... 22		5 47 m	4 4
.....					5 51 a	6 11
0	17 m	6 3	Thursday 23		6 18 m	4 1
0	1 a	4 10			6 18 a	7 1
0	5 m	6 2	Friday 24		6 46 m	3 7
0	26 a	4 7			6 46 a	7 2

Moon—New, 21st, 3h. 45m. P.M.

THE MOFUSSIL COMPANY.

PROPOSAL TO INCREASE THE CAPITAL NEGATIVED.

AN extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the offices of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., secretaries and treasurers, for the purpose of passing a special resolution, to the effect that the directors be authorised to issue 500 additional shares at such time and in such manner as to them may seem expedient. Mr. W. G. Hall was in the chair. The notice convening the meeting having been read,

The Chairman said that, at the last meeting, three gentlemen, Messrs. Bomanjee, Choonilal, and Bhickajee, were appointed a committee to consult with the directors as to the best means of raising a sum of money which was required for the purposes of the company. Two meetings of consultation had been held, and it was decided that, as the market for shares was not good, the best way would be to raise a loan, and that the directors should be authorised to issue additional shares when there was a good market. The directors had accordingly raised a loan, and now asked the shareholders to authorise them to issue new shares at such time and in such manner as they might think proper.

After some discussion, a native shareholder said it was the opinion of those present that the present was a bad time to issue new shares, and they were therefore unwilling to give the directors the power to do so.

The Chairman said he had received a letter that morning from Mr. Kessowjee Naik, asking him personally to postpone the resolution as he (Mr. Kessowjee) wished to consult with him on the subject and expected to return to Bombay in a short time. The Chairman said his own idea, therefore, was to leave over the consideration of the subject for a month.

The abovementioned resolution, according to notice, was formally proposed, but was unanimously negatived by the shareholders.

The Chairman asked the shareholders not to infer from the necessity that had arisen for raising a loan that the company was not in a prosperous state. It was thriving, and the directors hoped to secure a good amount of business this year.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE CASE OF POOR DOG "SPOT."

"He was benevolent and bland
He would feed out of your hand."

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Senior Magistrate, was heard the matter of a summons taken out by Mr. Smith, of the Apollo Bunder Refreshment Rooms, against Mr. William Stewart, carriage inspector on the G. I. P. Railway, for killing Mr. Smith's dog "Spot" with a knife on Saturday last, at the Apollo Bunder Refreshment Rooms, between the hours of 6 and 7 o'clock P.M. Mr. Hore, of the firm of Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, appeared for the complainant, and the defendant appeared in person.

Mr. Hore—Your Worship no doubt was acquainted with the universal favourite, dog "Spot," belonging to Mr. Smith, the proprietor of the Apollo Bunder Refreshment Rooms. This dog, I am sorry to inform your Worship, on Saturday last met with a tragical death at the hands of the defendant, who stabbed him with a knife without any provocation whatever. The poor dog "Spot" was a good water-dog, a universal favourite, and like the celebrated dog Tray of Mr. Robson was "uncommon fond of rats." He used to wag his tail on being addressed in kind language, and in return was generally greeted with a caress and a pat; but on the occasion to which I now refer, he received very different treatment at the hands of the defendant. Defendant in his own words, "on the spur of the moment, hit at him with a knife, not intending him any harm." But this hit caused the death of the poor dog "Spot," and at the same time bereft the public of one of the most popular dogs of Bombay.

His Worship—Yes, I was well acquainted with the dog "Spot," and from what I ever saw and knew of him, should say, that any Englishman would have returned his salute with a pat, instead of a knife.

Mr. Hore—Well, your Worship, Mr. Stewart says he is very sorry for what he has [redacted] he did was done on the i[redacted] and as this case, if proceeded w[redacted] result in a similar conviction as i[redacted] Case, tried some years back before [redacted] and the wife and child of Mr. Stewa[redacted] measure be the sufferers, my client[redacted] instructed me to apply to your Worship [redacted] to withdraw the summons on Mr. Stewart [redacted] Smith a written apology, paying the expenses [redacted] case, and putting a sum of Rs. 10 into the poor-box.

His Worship said it was a very disgraceful case, and had it not been for Mr. Stewart's wife and child he would not listen to the summons being withdrawn.

His Worship—What do you offer in compensation, Mr. Stewart?

Mr. Hore—My client asks for no compensation. All he wants is a written apology, and that something may be placed in the poor-box.

Mr. Stewart—I am ready to do anything Mr. Smith asks me. I was very fond of the dog "Spot" myself, and never meant to do what I did do.

It was ultimately arranged that Mr. Stewart should pay the expenses Mr. Smith had incurred in the matter; Rs. 10 to the poor-box, and hand in a letter of apology, which being done, the summons was withdrawn. The following is a copy of the letter:—

TO MR. SMITH, Apollo Bunder.

SIR,—With reference to the occurrence at your rooms on the Apollo Bunder, Saturday evening last, when I in a hasty moment killed your dog "Spot" with a knife, all I have to say is that I am extremely sorry for what I then did, and I now offer you an apology for the injury committed to your dog and also the insult I offered to yourself.—Yours, &c.,

WILLIAM STEWART.

17th October 1873.

HIGH COURT.—17TH OCTOBER.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

BABE JEVEE V. SOONDERJEE GOVINDJEE.

Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, appeared for the defendant.

His Lordship, in giving judgment in the case, said the plaintiff sued defendant as executor of Ruckmabaee, widow, to recover Rs. 6,235 due to plaintiff upon certain adjusted accounts. The case turned almost entirely upon the evidence of Soonderjee while in the witness-box and upon two letters written by him to plaintiff, who was the widow of Jairam Curson. Jairam had been carrying on dealings in partnership with Hemraj Dharsey, and when the partnership was dissolved and an account struck, a balance of Rs. 9,619 was found due to Jairam. No fresh account was adjusted after his death; and the balance was carried forward from time to time in Hemraj's books. His Lordship found most of the issues in the case in favour of the defendant, for whom a decree was given with costs.

DHEERUW JEEVANEE V. FARCOLA CASSUMBHOY.

The Advocate-General, instructed by Mr. Pestonjee Kavasjee, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Tyajee and Sayani, appeared for the defendant.

His Lordship, in giving judgment, said the plaintiff was a respectable merchant of Zanzibar and was in the habit of consigning goods to the late Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy, defendant's father, in Bombay. After referring to the will of the deceased and the proceedings thereafter, his Lordship said that the business of Oussumbhoy was carried on under the name of Nathabhoy Tejanee, which was entirely different from that of Oussumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Co. The plaintiff's dealings were with the father, not with the sons. An important account was rendered on the 20th October 1865. His Lordship was of opinion that an adjustment by the late Curmally Cassumbhoy, defendant's brother, could not be relied on by the plaintiff. The only question was whether the dealing in cloves in 1865 was such a dealing as would bind the estate. The executor had no authority to carry on the testator's business; and Curmally never was legal representative of the testator; at most he was executor *de son tort*. (Refers to Labouchere v. Tupper, 11 Privy Council Reports, 198 and 221; Ex parte Gardner, 10 Vesey, 110; Ex parte Richardson, 3 Madd., 138; and Cuthbush v. Cuthbush 1 Beav., 184.) Curmally would not give plaintiff the *status* of a creditor of the testator's estate. The course of limitation would run from the testator's death; and the claim was barred. The conduct of defendant with reference to his books had been eminently unsatisfactory. Instead of dismissing the suit with costs, his Lordship therefore dismissed it, leaving each party to pay his costs.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

NINETEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, 19TH OCTOBER.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

7-30 A.M.—1st Celebration of Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with 2nd Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 157 and 349.
4-45 P.M.—Catechising.
5-30 P.M.—Litany.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 209 and 274. Anthem—Turn thy face from my sins. The offertories will be devoted as usual.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

11 A.M.—Litany, Holy Communion (Celebration), Sermon. Hymn 134. Anthem—Like as the hart.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 141, 200, and 279. The offertories will be devoted as usual.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 334 and 286.
11-55 A.M.—Celebration of Holy Communion.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Anthem—O Lord, my God (Greene). Hymns 184 and 19.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion, with Sermon. Hymns 299 and 338.
6 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 15, 163, and 317. The offertory as usual.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPOORA.

7-30 A.M.—Morning Prayer Holy Communion, in Hindustani.
9 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion, and Sermon, in Tamil.
3 P.M.—Tamil Service.
4 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon, in Marathi.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon, in English. Hymns 320, 340, and 368. The offertory to be devoted as usual.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

11 A.M.—Morning Service.
Psalm 29, (Tune Farrant.) No. 93.
Hymn 103, (Tune St. Michael.) No. 203.
Para 54, (Tune Martyrdom.) No. 121.
Anthem—O how amiable are thy dwellings—page 158.
6 P.M.—Evening Service.
Psalm 145, L. M., (Tune Duke Street.) No. 13.
Hymn 112, (Tune Aurelia.) No. 247.
Para. 58, (Tune Kent.) No. 22.
Anthem—Thine, O Lord, is the greatness. Page 141.
Collections for Church expenses.

BAPTIST CHAPEL.

Bellasis Road, opposite the Byculla Club.
Divine Service in the Morning at 11 A.M., and in the Evening at 6 P.M.
Prayer Meeting every Wednesday and Saturday Evening, commencing at 7 P.M.

FREE CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

11 A.M.—Morning Service.—Psalm 20. Hymns 93 and 220.
6 P.M.—Evening Service.—Psalm 143. Hymn 406. Sanctus II.

AT the Manchester city police-court the other day a Good Templar was fined 10s. 6d. for drunkenness. The defendant was found lying incapable in Deansgate, and on searching his pockets the police found several Good Templar publications and "rules," as well as a bottle of whisky.

SEVERAL of the French journals are complaining about the immense exportation of fruits and vegetables to England, and declare that not only does this raise the price of garden produce at home, but that the English take the best of everything. "It is calculated that nearly a hundred million pounds weight of fruit has been sent to England this year, as against fourteen million pounds weight exported in 1800.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(SALT BILL DISCUSSION CONCLUDED.)

Section XLII.—

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas—Sir,—This section lays down that all salt exceeding 20 seers in quantity found in any building, enclosure, or premises not licensed shall be held to be contraband. For this reason this section is objectionable. I have already expressed my opinions upon this matter; therefore I need hardly repeat them. The limits within which the prohibition of possessing more than 20 seers of salt is made applicable are most extensive, inasmuch as the section lays down that no one should possess more than 20 seers of salt within a distance of ten miles from any salt work, land, Customs' station, Government salt warehouse, or port or place declared and appointed for the import or landing of salt. I see from Mr Pedder's report that Government intends to establish salt depots at Poona, Surat, Broach, and other populous places, so that the generality of people will come under this prohibition, and therefore this section will result in a very great hardship being inflicted upon house-holders; if the distance is reduced to a mile or so perhaps the section will be more reasonable.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—Can smugglers not travel more than a mile or so in a night?

The Hon. Mr Munguldas—In the first place you ought to have a proper preventive staff to prevent smuggling before interfering with the private rights of the people.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs was of opinion that 20 seers was enough of salt to allow in a private house at one time.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas—I do not think it is enough. All well-to-do native families require 20 seers of salt every ten days. Besides on certain ceremonial [redacted] ages, deaths, &c., Hindoo [redacted] day.

[redacted] d the limit is five seers. [redacted] no test that because [redacted] l we should introduce [redacted] he reasons why the [redacted] e has been greatly [redacted]

[redacted] o not think this [redacted] rably. A man's [redacted] h warrant, and [redacted] rant without [redacted] pplication [redacted] der this Act a magistrate [redacted] ound to give [redacted] arrant.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas—Besides, [redacted] ty of the lower grades of magistrates are ill-pa[redacted] duca-cated and they have no knowledge of English, and therefore it does not follow that they would look into the merits of every application for a warrant made to them. I respectfully submit that this section will expose the people to annoyance and hardship.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—Before a man's house be searched there must be cause to assume that there is contraband salt in it.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—I would point out that Government is already establishing storehouses in Guzerat, as near towns as possible, and yet according to this section householders in these towns would not be allowed to keep such reasonable quantity of salt as they choose. I think that if under the Excise law in England a gentleman may keep as much wine as he pleases in his cellars for twenty or thirty years, you might well allow Hindoo gentlemen to keep what quantity of salt they require.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—In England the duty upon such wine would be all paid.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—And so would the duty be paid upon salt in this case.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—I believe that where you would find one person who requires as much salt as the Hon. Mr. Munguldas does, you would find 100 who do not.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas—I assure you that many many undivided Hindoo families require quite as much. Perhaps your Excellency is not aware that during a wedding or a death ceremony a native gentleman has often to feed 3,000 or 4,000 people, and the quantity of salt then used must be very great.

After some further discussion, the Council agreed to alter "20" to "40" in the first line of the section; and to insert "or order" after "permit" in the third line.

The section was then agreed to as amended and passed.

Section XLIII.—

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—I certainly do not think this Council ought to agree to this section. The present Bill is stringent enough without the Bengal Act being introduced.

His Excellency the President mentioned that the Government of India was of opinion that the retention of the section would lead to confusion, or at all events inconvenience.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—This is an entirely new system we are introducing by this Act, and I think that if it is found to be too mild we should then ask for the Bengal Act, but not till then.

The section was struck out.

Section XLIV.—

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—This is a section which is objected to very strongly in some of the petitions, on the ground that the export trade to Calcutta always take place between June and September. I believe, however, that it is not the intention of Government to prevent any salt from being exported to Calcutta. I notice that the petition which is signed by Abdool Gafur Wulud Mynodeen and 294 others says,—"Section 40 empowers the Governor in Council of Bombay to prohibit the removal of salt for any period between the 15th June and the 15th September. Now the period above indicated is the one during which there is the greatest demand for salt from the Calcutta merchants, owing to the very low rate of freight which the shipowners, who use the salt as ballast, charge them. It would therefore be inexpedient to prohibit the removal of salt during these months. If, during the period from 15th June to 15th September the exportation of salt is prohibited, even where there is a demand for it, and if that very same salt afterwards remains undisposed of for two years, it is liable to be destroyed under section 40. It is evident that the owners will suffer loss, for which no one but Government is to blame." The petition signed by Krishnajee Babun Bhoera and eighty others said that "if this section were agreed to it would be tantamount to forbidding the exportation of salt to Calcutta from Matoonga, Trombay, and other places in the vicinity of Bombay."

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—There are certain salt-works which during the period between the 15th June and 15th September do nothing whatever, and unless we have power to close these altogether a large and expensive preventive establishment will require to be maintained. Now this section will enable the Collector to close works of that description and so effect a saving in the public revenue.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas—Why should you seek to close these works? If a salt work is a man's own property surely he ought to be allowed to sell salt when he pleases.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—We wish to save the general imperial expenses.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas—At the expense of the salt-work owner?

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—It will not be a loss to the owner, because he will be doing no business.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—Moreover, the forbidding of the removal of salt from a salt work must be notified in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, and if anything were considered a hardship by an owner he would raise such an outcry in the press as would prevent the section from being wrought oppressively.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas—I would point out that by this section the whole Calcutta trade may be stopped.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell here mentioned that he had just learned that the refusal of the Bombay Government to acknowledge the certificates of the Calcutta Board of Revenue, with respect to loss in cargoes of salt during voyages between Bombay and Calcutta, was in direct contravention of a notification issued by the Bombay Customs authorities to the effect that such certificates would be acknowledged in Bombay. This agreement seemed to have been arbitrarily broken by the Salt Department authorities, and as a matter of fact several suits were about to be brought against the Bombay Government to test the legality of its proceedings in the matter.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—As this point has been brought forward now, I may briefly explain how the circumstances happened to which the hon. member has alluded. The Collector assures me that there is no such notification or guarantee in existence, and that the Bombay authorities never agreed to accept the Board of Revenue certificates.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs, recurring to the discussion of the section, said it might well be passed, as it was only intended to apply to salt-works doing no business.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas—Then why not distinctly say so in this section?

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—It would be quite impossible to put everything into the Bill which may be necessary. Do you suppose that the Government of Bombay would shut up any place from which revenue could be extracted?

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—In the export trade to Calcutta the Bombay Government does not get revenue.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—At all events the Calcutta Government does.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—Whatever proceedings you may adopt here, it does not appear to me that the Calcutta Government will lose, for there are other countries quite willing to supply her with as much salt as she wishes. The only effect of stopping the trade here would be, that while Calcutta would get her revenue the same as usual, the salt trade of Bombay would be transferred to foreign countries.

BOMBAY RACES.—1874.

THE DEALERS' PLATE.
1st June 1873.

H. H. Aga Khan's	g a h	Nineveh.	
Mr. Aga Moochool Sha's	g a h	Mouffer.	
" "	c a h	Munsoor.	
Mr. G. Richard's	b a h	King Lear.	
Mr. Ali Abdoola's	b a h	Arab Child.	
"	g a c	Blood Royal.	
Mr. Shaik Abdoola Salim's	g a h	Delawar.	
Mr. Abdool Raymon's	b a h	Amnesty.	
"	b a h	Bow Leg.	
"	b a c	Blooming Star.	
"	g a c	Hopeful.	
Major Lindsay's	c a h	Desert Born.	

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP.
1st June 1873.

H. H. Aga Khan's	g a h	Saum.	
"	g a h	Nineveh.	
"	g a h	Kaldar.	
"	c a h	Kingfisher	(late Bin Nissar.)
Mr. Ali Abdoola's	c a h	Tokay.	
Mr. Aga Moochool Sha's	g a h	Silvertail.	
"	g a h	Mouffer.	
Mr. Abdool Raymon's	b a h	Merry Legs.	
"	b a h	Adonis.	

THE DRAWING-ROOM STAKES.
1st June 1873.

Dr. Anderson's	g a h	Light Dragoon.	
Major G's	g a h	Blue Danube	(late Herat).
"	g a g	Old Court.	
Mr. Jones's	c a h	Bheel Chief.	
Capt. Dent's	c a p	Jamil.	
Mr. Elliot's	c a p	The Stoic.	
Mr. G. Richard's	b a h	King Lear.	

1st October.

Mr. B's	b a g	The Clown.	

THE FORBES' STAKES.
1st June 1873.

Mr. Elliot's	b a s m	Satanella.	
Mr. Wheat's	b a s m	Phillipine.	

THE MAIDEN GALLOWAY PLATE.
1st June 1873.

H. H. Aga Khan's	c a g	Meerakkor.	
"	b a g	Bohtay.	
Mr. Aga Moochool Sha's	c a c	Mahboob.	
Capt. Dent's	b a g	Mahbrook.	
Mr. Walter's	g a g	Quip.	
Mr. Abdool Raymon's	b a g	Outram.	

1st October.

Capt. Dent's	b a g	Saladin.	
Mr. B's	b a g	The Clown.	

THE DERBY.
1st June 1873.

H. H. Aga Khan's	g a h	Eldrum.	
"	g a h	Saum.	
"	g a h	Nineveh.	
"	g a h	Kaldar.	
"	c a g	Kingfisher	(late Bin Nissar.)
Mr. Aga Moochool Sha's	g a h	Mouffer.	
"	c a h	Munsoor.	
Mr. G. Richard's	b a h	King Lear.	
Mr. Abdool Raymon's	b a h	Adonis.	
"	b a h	Bow Leg.	
"	g a c	Blooming Star.	
"	g a c	Hopeful.	
Major Lindsay's	c a h	Desert Born.	
Mr. Ali Abdoola's	b a h	Arab Child.	
"	g a c	Blood Royal.	
Mr. Shaik Abdoola Salim's	g a h	Delaware.	
Mr. Jones's	c a h	Bheel Chief.	

THE COWASJEE JEHANGHIER PURSE.
1st June 1873.

Mr. Jones's	b a s g	Middy.	

THE GALLOWAY PLATE.
1st June 1873.

Mr. Aga Moochool Sha's	c a g	Mahboob.	
Capt. Dent's	c a g	Jamil.	
Mr. Elliot's	c a g	The Stoic.	
Mr. Walter's	g a g	Quip.	
Mr. Abdool Raymon's	b a g	Amnesty.	
Major Lindsay's	b a h	Chieftain.	
H. H. Aga Khan's	c a h	Meerakkor.	

THE CHAMPAGNE STAKES.
1st June 1873.

Major G.'s	b a s f	Inheritress.	
Mr. Jones's	b a s g	Middy.	

H. H. AGA KHAN'S PURSE.
1st June 1873.

H. H. Aga Khan's	g a h	Saum.	
"	g a h	Nineveh.	
"	g a h	Kaldar.	
"	c a h	Kingfisher	(late Bin Nissar.)
Mr. Aga Moochool Sha's	g a h	Mouffer.	
"	c a h	Munsoor.	
Mr. Abdool Raymon's	b a h	Bow Leg.	
"	b a h	Adonis.	
Major Lindsay's	c a h	Desert Born.	
Mr. Ali Abdoola's	g a c	Bheel Chief.	
Mr. Shaik Abdoola Salim's	g a h	Delaware.	

THE ELEPHANTA STAKES.
1st June 1873.

Dr. Anderson's	g a h	Light Dragoon.	
Major G's	g a h	Blue Danube	(late Herat.)
Mr. G. Richard's	b a h	King Lear.	
Major Lindsay's	b a h	Chieftain.	
Mr. Jones's	b a h	Moosa.	

1st October.

Capt. Dent's	b a h	Gold Dust.	
Mr. Merry's	g a h	Kildare.	

H. H. ALI SHA'S CUP.
1st June 1873.

H. H. Aga Khan's	g a h	Saum.	
"	g a h	Nineveh.	
"	g a h	Kaldar.	
"	b a c	Lochin.	
Mr. Aga Moochool Sha's	g a h	Mouffer.	
Mr. G. Richard's	g a h	King Lear.	
Mr. Jones's	c a h	Bheel Chief.	
Mr. Abdool Rahmon's	b a h	Bow Legs.	
"	b a h	Adonis.	
Major Lindsay's	c a h	Desert Born.	
Mr. Ali Abdoola's	b a h	Arab Child.	
"	g a c	Blood Royal.	
Mr. Shaik Abdoola Salim's	g a h	Delawar.	

THE MANSFIELD STAKES.
1st June 1873.

Dr. Anderson's	b m	Lady Morris.	
Major G's	b a s f	Inheritress.	
Mr. Elliot's	b a s m	Satanella.	
Mr. Jones's	b a s g	Middy.	

TOWNLEY M. FILGATE,
Honorary Secretary W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 16th October 1873.

INDIAN ITEMS.

ROBBING A MAGISTRATE.—On Saturday night a most daring robbery took place in the premises occupied by J. E. B. Jeffreys, Esquire, Officiating Joint-Magistrate of Serampore, under the very eyes of the police, there being a standing guard of policemen at the time in an out-house within the compound and the station thannah not more than a hundred yards from the house. The magistrate had retired for the night as usual, leaving a box containing some papers, currency notes, and a lot of loose cash in charge of the bearer, who managed to stow away a portion of his earnings in the same box, the key being in his possession. It was placed in a room on the lower floor of the house. On Sunday morning, when Mr. Jeffreys came down, he found the box removed to another room, where it was lying with the lock broken open, and the contents rifled. About Rs. 300 had been taken, and the papers were lying scattered about on the floor, the thief not having taken the currency notes. The punkah coolies and other servants who were on the premises on the night of the robbery are suspected, but nothing has been brought home to them.

SUICIDE.—A shocking suicide was committed on Sunday evening in the 89th Regiment. A private named "Clarkson" shot himself at 6-15 P.M. Up to the time he had not given any reason to expect the committal of such an act, and every one was taken by surprise. It appears however that this is his "*third*" attempt at self-destruction, and, apparently profiting by his previous attempts, he made a complete finish of it on this occasion. He was a married man and of course lived in the "parcheries" (his wife and children being away on leave): apparently he stood up to commit the deed as he was found on the floor with his brains scattered over the bed and wall, and the bullet "through the roof," the top part of his head being completely blown away. The deceased had held some of the highest non-commissioned ranks in the service; and we believe only lost his rank on the last occasion through his second attempt at suicide. We may remark a more determined attempt was never made, as not satisfied with pulling off the trigger of his rifle with his foot he tied his bayonet in an old sock to increase the weight of the "pull off" and then cut a place in the sock to insert his foot, leaving a very small amount of pressure necessary to ensure a shot.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially, high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N.B. Caution—"MARAVILLA" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "TAYLOR BROTHERS' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility as delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions vide *Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS, under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

FRONTIER INTELLIGENCE.

(*Indian Public Opinion.*)

OUR Dera Ismail correspondent informs us that Sikundur Khan, son of Sooltan Ahmed Khan, being displeased with the Ameer, has been for some time prowling about the outskirts of Afghanistan, and that lately, without the latter's permission, he went to Sydabad via Candahar.

Our informant also says that the Ameer has written to the Governors of Turkistan, Candahar, Badakshan and Farrah, directing them to stop all merchants travelling through their territories and carefully to examine their merchandise and any manuscripts they may have with them, if the latter are found to be only mere business documents, the merchant be kept under surveillance, while particulars of their names parentage, &c., are to be sent to the Ameer, who after entering them in his register will issue orders for their release and give them permission to proceed onwards. Those travellers who, disguised as mendicants, may be found in their territories, the Governors are directed to send at once to the Ameer.

Our correspondent adds that he has himself made particular enquiries of merchants arriving at Dehra Ismail Khan, and they all say that travellers are very much inconvenienced in Afghanistan.

We are also informed that Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan is very ill, one of his hands being withered, and that the doctors sent from Herat have all failed in their attempts to cure him. The Sirdar therefore wrote to the Ameer asking that a doctor should be sent from Cabul, and in reply he was told that the Ameer would send no one and would be very glad to hear of the Sirdar's death!

Our Peshawur correspondent sends us the following account of the not particularly pleasant characteristics of Afghan manners and customs:—

"One Akram Khan resided some short time back in a hamlet named Khawns, about eight coss from British territory; he was a notorious burglar and robber, but by an amicable arrangement with the people of his own village he agreed to refrain from annexing any of their possessions and to confine his attentions to distant places. In course of time, by industry and perseverance in his profession, he became rich, and, in consequence, the village mauzer. In an evil hour one Oomur Khan borrowed Rs. 600 from him, agreeing to repay the amount on a certain date. When the time had run out Akram Khan went to demand the money, but the debtor not being able to pay kept out of the way. One day however, the now irate creditor saw Oomur Khan and his brother, Oosman Khan, sitting in a house, and he went in and asked for his money; being told that he couldn't get it then, he uttered some sort of a threat about recovering it in another way, whereupon a quarrel arose between creditor and debtor, in the course of which Oomur Khan taunted his brother for not assisting him, on which the latter at once levelled his gun at Akram Khan and shot him dead. The servant of Akram Khan then drew his sword and killed Oosman Khan, but was immediately cut down by Oomur Khan, who then fled and took refuge in the house of a Moollah. It is a rule in Afghanistan to consider a Moollah's house a sort of sanctuary, but in this instance the rule was forgotten, for when the family of Akram Khan heard of his murder some of them forcibly took Oomur Khan out of the house and killed him. A general fight then took place between the families of the slain, and twenty-five persons were killed."

TRYING TO CHEAT A HORSE DEALER.

A CASE of importance is pending before Mr. Rees, joint Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs, in which three natives are charged with having attempted to cheat one Mr. William Cavanagh, an importer of horses from Australia. It is alleged that one of the defendants went to the prosecutor, and asked him if he had horses for sale. On being answered in the affirmative, he said that he was a dewan to a native Prince residing at Dum-Dum, and who was desirous of purchasing some horses from him and wanted to know the price of the animals. The prosecutor said that he would sell them at Rs. 600 each. The dewan then said that he would get them sold for more than the amount asked for provided he (prosecutor) allowed him the excess amount. The prosecutor having agreed to it was asked to accompany him to the house of the prince. On arrival he was ushered in the presence of the Prince who asked him his profession, and was told that he brought horses from Australia and sold them in Calcutta and with the proceeds of late, he made shipments of silk and other articles of Commerce. The Prince told him in reply that he had always large quantities of silk for sale and the prosecutor could purchase them, and pay him at his convenience. The dewan then told the prosecutor, after the prince had retired into the ante-chamber, that the prince was very fond of playing at cards with money, and that he could come on the following day when the dewan would teach him the game. He accordingly went at the appointed hour, and found the prince playing at cards with another native who won some money and went away. The dewan then took a great interest in teaching the prosecutor the game which he learnt in five minutes. As the prosecutor had taken no money with him, the dewan was very kind in accommodating him with some money to gamble with the prince. The prosecutor, after having played a couple of games won Rs. 6, which disheartened the prince, who said that he would not play any more on that day, and retired. The dewan then told the prosecutor to come with about Rs. 500 in small notes on the following day which would please the prince very much. The prosecutor on his return home related the circumstance to Mr. L. W. Dover, who advised him to inform the Deputy Commissioner of Police, and the prosecutor accordingly did so, but he kept his promise and called at the house of the prince without carrying any money. About five minutes after his arrival at the house, and while he was seated in the hall waiting for the prince to come out, the Deputy Commissioner, accompanied by the District Superintendent of Police of the 24 Pergunnahs and an Inspector came into the hall and found cards lying on a mat. They arrested the moonshee and the dewan, and on searching the house they found the prince concealed in the cook-room with clothing in a most filthy condition, but he used to appear before the prosecutor on every occasion in very grand clothing and decked with jewels.—*Indian Daily News.*

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH
OF SEPTEMBER 27.

A prickly *pair.*—A couple who are always nagging.

A song with a slight difference.—*Champagne Collier.*"

FROM BRADFORD.

The Atomic Theory is understood by Chemists, the Not A'-Home-ic Theory by Footmen.

"AU REVOIR!"

Germany. "Farewell, Madame, and if—"

France. "Ha! we shall meet again!"

DIPLOMATIC NONSENSE.

An Ass, attached to a Legation, goes about saying that the firmest Treaty is no better than a cheese eaten by vermin, when it has been ratified.

TERM OF ENDEARMENT.

Sylvia is now a very rare name. Why? probably because of its inevitable diminutive. Of course a girl who had been named Sylvia would be called Silly.

VERY TRUE.

The bell-ringers of Chesterfield, and those of Alcester, near Redditch, are reported to have struck, because they are required to ring extra peals without extra pay. When *Macbeth* said to his attendant—

"Go, bid thy mistress, when my drink is ready,
She strike upon the bell."

he meant his wife to be requested to do exactly the reverse of that which the bell-ringers now on strike have done in striking. Mark you that!

AN EXAMPLE.

Old Lady. "Be careful with my Umbrella, Cabman; it's a precious one!"

Cabby (gallantly). "Not so Precious as what's Walking underneath it, mum!!"

CONFUSION OF IDEAS.

The man who said that he was so particular about his bacon that he never ventured on a rasher without first seeing the pig which had supplied it must have been an Irishman.

"A WOMAN O' BUSINESS."

Husband (who has been on the Continent, and left his wife some blank cheques.) "My dear Louisa, I find you have considerably overdrawn at the bank!"

Wife "O, nonsense, Willy how can that be? Why, I've two of those blank cheques left yet!"

"LET THE TOAST GO ROUND."

Good Templar. "Very warm, coachman, have a drop?"

Coachman. "Thank ye, Sir. (drinks.) auch! O, Murder! am poisoned!—What's that?"

Good Templar. "Only toast and-water."

VERY THOUGHTFUL OF HIM.

Her Majesty's carriage journey to Inverlochy was performed during heavy rain. *En route*, The Mackintosh and all his Clan received Her Majesty. This was a case of the right man in the right place, and no mist-ake.

GOLD AND JEWEL.

Sir Garnet Wolseley, at the head of the expedition against the Ashantees, will doubtless prove himself worthy of his Christian name. A Garnet on the Gold Coast is as a precious stone with setting handy; but in sending our Garnet against those niggers we are risking our gem.

INCONVENIENCES OF LODGINGS BY THE SEA-SIDE.

"Please, miss, have you any objection to 'avin' the windows open instead of the door, on account of the par-*lyticketeerpantheback partour's* dressin' room bein' at the top o' the 'ouse, he thinks your door being closed while he's a goin' hupstairs to his bath might be more agreeable both to you and to 'im, miss!"

THE MARCH OF SCIENCE.

The amount of electricity in the human frame must be much greater than philosophers have hetherto supposed, for we notice that billiard-tables are now supplied "provided with Electric Markers." Perhaps, this is only the first result of some new scientific discovery, which will speedily supply us in succession with Electric Waiters, Electric Postmen, and Electric Policemen.

SPARKLING SUGGESTION.

The practice of adulterating tea with iron-filings might, one would think, be easily detected by dipping a magnet of sufficient power into the suspected article. There is a variety of tea which, so adulterated, might, having been confiscated, it has been suggested by an inmate of Earlswood, be utilised instead of being thrown away. His idea is, that as filings of iron are much used in pyrotechny, materials for making fireworks are composed by the mixture of iron-filings and gunpowder.

BRITISH MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

The window of a Refreshment Bar and Supper Establishment in Holborn exhibits an announcement of "Fine Welsh Natives, per lb. 6d. dozen." This in the minds of foreigners, might raise a suggestion that Great Britain was as one of the Fiji Islands. It carries us back to the prehistoric period when the Hovells of the day may be supposed to have banqueted on the Morgans whom they slew in battle with stone-axes and arrows; and the Williamses, the Evanses, the Joneses and the Merediths to have devoured each other in like manner at the same time; about which time the world was created.

TO THE SCHOOL BOARDS OF ENGLAND.

Swimming (Punch in earnest for once).

Know, all School Boards, by [illegible] you are squabbling and stra[illegible] Education, English boys are d[illegible] they cannot swim, and, if t[illegible] longer, their deaths will b[illegible] will condescend to tell yo[illegible] boys' Education. In every [illegible]ndrawal...3 per cent. per annum. in every large village, wh[illegible] do. ...4½ " " premes, a tank or water, t[illegible] forwarded for realisation should be made plied at no ruinous cost. [illegible]ank, Limited, or order. a strip of thick flannel [illegible] W. BLACKHALL, cut two holes for the l[illegible] July 1873. Manager. fasten the band loose[illegible] a cord to the belt [illegible] the cord to a long[illegible] the harness on him [illegible] *your world by all me*[illegible] walk alo[illegible] or tank letting the l[illegible]is chest in the w[illegible] and you will find that n[illegible]t of ten will learn to swim alone in three days—if treated with kindness, confidence, and encouragement.

Lord Shaftesbury has done incalculable good by having the boys of the Worcester Training-ship made to swim—some of the boys who have gone to Sea having jumped, overboard and saved life: and we take off our hats to his Lordship. And to you we repeat the universal reply of F. M. Arthur Duke of Wellington, "You have your orders, Gentlemen—execute them." *P*

SAVAGES IN CLUBS.

Worthy Mr. Punch,—

The savage custom of chewing toothpicks is still practised by some members of this civilised community, and causes daily shudders to people like myself who are delicate of nerve. The barbarity of eating peas with the assistance of a knife is barely more revolting than this brutal practice; and yet persons of fair standing, I regret to say, indulge in it. At the Club which I frequent I could point you out a score of fellows all of decent family, and otherwise of wholly irreproachable demeanour, who unhappily are slaves to this abominable habit. In the pauses of a meal, and for at least a *mauvais quart d'heure* after its conclusion, you see their horrid instruments protruding from their jaws; and they pay no heed whatever to the suffering of fellow-creatures who may sit contiguous. For my own part, I protest I would as lief behold tobacco chewed as toothpicks at the dinner-table, and I wish with all my heart that dining-rooms were set apart for men who are addicted to this offensive practice, and that in the other chambers of the Club there were placards in large letters of "No Tooth-picking Allowed."

Beseeching you to lay your cudgel on the shoulders of the culprits. I have the honour to remain.

Your most obedient Servant,

BLACK BALL.

P. S.—I am told there are some monsters who will perpetrate this dreadful act in society where there are ladies present, and who have even been detected brandishing their weapons, as a savage would his tomahawk, in the doorways at a ball. Such outrages are too atrocious for description, and, as their perpetrators must be wholly lost to proper feeling, it were idle to endeavour to reclaim them to humanity.

So, with virtuous indignation, I leave them to their fate.

ELECTOR TO HIMSELF.

How much better off are we.
For a Liberal Ministry?
Much? No better? Or the worse.
In position or in purse?
Do I find that they have done
Good or ill to me, for one?
Am I happier this hour
Than when they came into power?
Have I less to pay, or more,
Now than what I had before?
Am I freer to do my pleasure,
Or restrain in greater measure?
If the Ministry remain,
Is my prospect loss or gain?
Is it—let alone the Nation—
Increased or reduced taxation?
Will their great reforms redouble,
Or abate, my plague and trouble?
Liberate me from inflictions,
Or enslave with new restrictions?
As I answer query, "or,"
I shall vote against or for,
Irrespectively of name
Party ties and party claims,
Not Conservative reaction;
Liberal dissatisfaction,
Which coercive laws awaken,
Rather has allegiance shaken.
Whom I vote for don't inquire:
Then you'll render me no liar.
By one measure I am better,
For the Secret Vote a debtor.
Nicer boon for your true Briton,
Than the Ballot, ne'er was hit on.
Gratitude for further favours
May reclaim the mind that wavers;
But things must be made more pleasant
Than they are for us at present.

THE OLD COUNTRY AND THE NEW.

Certainly we are very much behind the times in this Old Country. For the last six weeks Newspaper Editors have been at their wits' end for news, pending the annual London Exodus. Look how much more fortunate our Transatlantic cousins are. Here are four distinct pieces of news taken from the *Times*.

We learn from a letter from Philadelphia, that in Arkansas—

"A man, who had been clerk of Perry Country, feeling aggrieved at a newspaper article against him, entered Perryville, the county town, while the Court was in Session and declared his intention to kill an attorney of the Court named Mathews."

It appears that the man kept his word, and with his friends broke up the Court, and drove Mathews out of Court into a neighbouring shop, when firing round commenced, and Mathews was wounded, and escaped to the woods. The Court then resumed its sitting, and issued warrants for the ex-clerk and his supporters, but they came back in force, captured the town, and held it.

"Political differences were at the bottom of the affair, and the defeated party have complained to the Governor."

In the neighbouring State of Kansas, a man by the name of Keller, who had murdered and burnt his whole family was arrested by the sheriff of Linn County. A mob assembled, and seized the Sheriff, and threatened to hang him and burn the town, unless Keller was given up. According to the newspaper—

"The Sheriff had kept his prisoner hid, and endeavoured to dissuade the mob; but they discovered the hiding place, brought out the murderer, and, taking him to the woods, hanged him with very little ceremony."

Then comes a piece of news from Louisiana, that two men met at Old Prairie to settle a duel with fists. A crowd assembled, and a new quarrel arose which required fire-arms for settlement:—

"Pistols were drawn, and in almost an instant three men were killed and a forth mortally wounded. Among the killed was one of the participants in the fist fight. The authorities interfering several of the party were arrested."

The news retailed above falls very short of the little merriment which has been created by three white men, Messrs Vaughan, Ruffin [*Query*, a penultimate letter "s" omitted?—*P.*], and Baldwin who finding Dan Calhoun, a negro, asleep by a well which he had been digging—

"——covered him with the contents of a small vial of turpentine from head to foot. They then, 'just for the fun of seeing him jump,' applied a lighted match to his head, and were not disappointed. In an instant Dan Calhoun was enveloped in a sheet of flame, and, bounding to his feet with a yell of agony, ran about like a deer, zig-zag in the most ludicrous fashion."

Of course the poor fellow died in the greatest torment and the three fiends have decamped.

"All the good citizens, it is stated, regret the circumstances exceedingly; but for some reason the magistrates of the town refused to issue a warrant for the arrest of Vaughan, Ruffin, and Baldwin, who, however, thought it advisable to leave the locality."

This stirring news makes us long to do something. We feel now as we must run out into the office of one of our neighbours, the *Times*, or the *Sporting Life*, or *Daily News*, for instance, and commence "firing round." Life is too dull with us here and we can no more sit quietly at our daily toil, with so much going on within a fortnight's post, or a few minutes "wire" We must make Fleet Street lively somehow, and equal to the States.

BANKS.

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do. ...3½ " "	
do. ...4 " "	

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July 1873. Manager.

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